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AGRICULTURE.

SEEDING DOWN.

Our readers should not forget that this is the prop-
 er time to plough low lands that are to be laid
 down to grass. August and April are the two
 months for grass seed—a little later will do when
 the weather is unfavorable in those two months.
 Farmers have much land that cannot be made
 ready for seeding down when grass is sown in the
 spring. They have much land that is not suitable for
 spring crops, but which will yield well in grass. Such lands
 should be attended to in August, and the seed
 could be sown in that month, or early in Sep-
 tember.
 Grassward may now be turned over and laid to
 grass at once without previous plowing. This is
 an improvement that we have urged our friends
 to adopt. We have often practiced it and know
 the benefit of it. If the land is poor not much can
 be expected from it. A top dressing of manure is
 necessary to give the grass a start and enable it to
 take root deep enough to defend itself from the win-
 ter frost.

In case of sowing on the furrow the land should be
 carefully ploughed. When the furrow is seven
 inches deep there will be loose mould enough on
 the surface to mix with the compost manure and
 make an even field for the sowing and a better rake.
 The roller should be used on the furrows, before
 the compost manure is carted on. Then the harrow
 should go through the furrows at first to break
 down the clods. But when the furrows are
 evened they will be little danger of
 clods getting in the way.

Not less than fifteen or twenty loads of compost
 ought to be used for an acre. The iron harrow
 should make three or four times the grass seed
 in a furrow, and the seed should be buried with a
 brush roller. Afterwards a roller should pass over
 the whole. If there are any low spots left they should
 be raked into the deep furrows, or other low
 spots. Much of our land may be laid down more
 than once at any season.

The seed proper to be sown now is hardfaced
 and winter-killed. It is sometimes lived over when
 it is quite rich, or when a large quantity of
 manure is applied. Leaves on the surface
 may matter of that kind prevent winter killing.
 Some farmers are in the practice of sowing a lit-
 tle of the seed in the spring, when it is too late for it to vegetate,
 and will appear next summer, but not high enough for the
 sheep at the first cutting, but enough to make fall
 feed for cattle.

Some farmers sow winter rye with their grass
 seed. In such cases rye will be the harvest next
 summer and hay afterwards. One question is,
 which crop is of most value next summer?
 Another question is, which will exhaust the soil
 least?

STEAM VS. DRY SUMMERS.
 Under this imposing head we have received a com-
 munication from Georgetown for publication in the
 Magnet. We have spent a long time over it,
 but cannot possibly make out words enough to get
 the meaning. The letters are so framed that they
 are not in a language with which we are not
 acquainted.

We excuse bad grammar and a want of stops
 and capital letters—we can put up with bad spelling
 too. For many of our colleagues learned men are ig-
 norant of the art of spelling—but when a writer makes
 his letters in the form of old Hebrew and omits en-
 tirely one quarter part of the number of letters re-
 quired in a word, leaving as to guess at his mean-
 ing we become disheartened, and lay the most flat-
 tering letters entirely aside.

When often inform us they are in a hurry and
 have no time to write as much as to say that
 their letter is of no consequence compared with
 their own. It should be considered that the
 editor of a letter can revise it and fill up the blank
 space in half the time that would be required for a
 longer one to it.

Persons who have not learned to write a read-
 able letter can very readily employ a typewriter
 to put on paper the valuable thoughts that
 are in their brains while they are engaged in
 their fields. Such thoughts are generally of
 great value than the thoughts of a common
 man. We are always happy to receive com-
 munications from such correspondents whenever we
 find that the meaning of the writer half a
 dozen years ago. We care not how plain the
 style may appear. Plainness should be the chief
 aim when a man has valuable ideas to communi-
 cate. Style is of less importance.

THE HARVESTS IN EUROPE.

By the last accounts from Europe (July 31st),
 the wheat harvest was good throughout the
 British Islands. Their harvest time is now
 over, and their harvest weather is not much
 to be desired. Such thoughts are generally of
 great value than the thoughts of a common
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CORRESPONDENCE.

(For the Framingham.)

CHICKEN LICE.

Mr. Editor.—Being a constant reader of the
 Magnet, and seeing some very good reme-
 dies against bugs and worms of all kinds, I
 should like to inquire through the Magnet
 if there is any cure for lice on chickens. I have
 got some very handsome ones of white, a great
 part have died, and on examination I find they
 have a great many of these insects, and if you
 would inform me how to destroy the destroyer,
 you will greatly oblige a subscriber.
 S. Charlesworth, July 28, 1849.

Mr. Editor.—Will always have lice on them, when
 they have not liberty to range through the fields and
 wallow in mud, unless particular attention is paid
 to keep the hens clean. And when the hens
 have lice the chickens will have them too.
 When hens are shut up they should have access
 to dirt of some kind. Sand or ash is good for them
 to wallow in, and it ought always to be furnished
 when the fowls have not access to the soil. The
 roots and all parts of the building where they lodge
 should be often sprinkled with lime water or potash
 water. A syringe will do the business in a short
 time.

When chickens are covered with lice the best
 way to rid them of the plague is to catch them and
 smear them over with oil or greasy matter. There
 is much trouble in this, but trouble must be expected
 if due attention is not paid to the henhouse.
 [Editor.]

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Sugar.—You are familiar with the appearance
 and common properties of sugar, and are
 aware that it dissolves readily in water. The
 juices of trees, grasses, and of cultivated roots
 contain sugar dissolved in them; and it is also
 present in the juices of fruits, associated with
 various acids. The fermentable (elementary con-
 stituents) of sugar are carbon, hydrogen, and
 oxygen. I have previously informed you how
 these several elements are drawn from the air,
 and the soil.

Starch.—This is one of the most abundant
 products of vegetation. It is found in all those
 plants, or seeds, which are commonly used for
 food, as wheat, rye, oats, &c., and forms a large
 portion of the weight of potatoes, and several
 other nutritive roots. From 40 to 70 per cent.
 of wheat, four fifths of rye, and three fourths
 of oats, consist of starch. It is also
 found in the woody fibre of some trees. Its
 presence can always be detected by mixing a
 solution of iodine with the substance supposed
 to contain it, when, if starch be present, it will
 be changed to a permanent blue color. Animal
 fat is composed of the same elements as sugar
 and starch, and for this reason, those articles
 of food containing a large portion of one or both
 of these substances are most valuable for fat-
 tening stock.

Gluten.—There are many different species of
 gum, though they all possess nearly the same
 chemical ingredients. You have doubtless often
 observed it exuding from the trunks or branches
 of trees; it also exists in the sap of many trees,
 and in the juice of some fruits. It is found in
 the seed of many grains, and is found in the
 seed of many fruits. It is found in the seed of
 many fruits. It is found in the seed of many
 fruits. It is found in the seed of many fruits.

Woolly fibre.—This is obtained in a state of
 purity by boiling small pieces of wool in suc-
 cessive portions of water and alcohol. It is thus
 obtained in the form of a white, fibrous mass,
 which, when dried, is found to be a soft, white
 mass. Its chemical character is always nearly the
 same, from whatever source it is obtained. Woolly
 fibre forms nearly half the weight of the dried
 stalks of grasses. In beans, and many other
 seeds, it is found in the form of a soft, white
 mass. It is found in the seed of many fruits.

The four proximate principles of plants above
 described (sugar, starch, gluten, and woolly fibre),
 being composed of the same elements, are fre-
 quently changed in plants, or transformed one
 into another. Thus, what is starch in one part
 of a tree may be transformed and conveyed to
 another part. When this mode of change is in
 the same part of the plant, it is called a trans-
 formation. When it is in different parts, it is called
 a translocation. The process of transformation is
 performed by the chemical; he can convert woolly
 fibre into starch, and starch into gum, though he
 cannot make either of these substances by a
 direct action of the elements of which they are
 composed. All he can accomplish in such at-
 tempts, is to change one organized substance into
 another.

Gluten.—This is a soft, elastic substance, ob-
 tained by washing dough, and pressing it through
 a sieve or cloth. It is found in the form of a
 soft, white mass, and is found in the seed of
 many grains. It is found in the seed of many
 fruits. It is found in the seed of many fruits.

Vegetable Albumen.—This is also obtained
 from dough, and is a substance exactly resem-
 bling the white of an egg, having the same
 chemical character. The purpose for which it
 is used in the same part of the plant, it is called a
 transformation. When it is in different parts, it is
 called a translocation. The process of transforma-
 tion is performed by the chemical; he can convert
 woolly fibre into starch, and starch into gum, though
 he cannot make either of these substances by a
 direct action of the elements of which they are
 composed. All he can accomplish in such at-
 tempts, is to change one organized substance into
 another.

Distaste.—This is a substance not found in
 any seed or plant, only at the time of germina-
 tion, (sprouting). It is therefore produced at
 this time, and aids in the process. The only part
 of the seed in which it is found, at this time, is
 where it is connected with the sprout, and it dis-
 appears as soon as the shoot begins to put forth
 leaves. Distaste, when separated by a chemical
 process, from its connection with the germ and
 seed, is in the form of a white tasteless powder.
 On account of the difficulty of obtaining it in a
 pure state, it has never been analyzed, though it
 is known to contain nitrogen. The purpose for
 which it is found, at this particular time, is to
 perform a function without which the seed could
 never germinate.

The following description of the properties
 and uses of distaste, taken from a communication
 of John A. Agricultural Chemistry, will give you a
 clear view of its use, and the manner in which it
 performs its office. "Distaste possesses the prop-
 erty of transforming starch entirely—first into
 gum, and then into grape sugar. One part of
 the distaste will convert into sugar 3,000 parts
 of starch. The starch in the seed is the food of
 the future germ, prepared and ready to minister
 to its wants when the seed is sown in the soil, and
 delivered to the young plant, the term of the
 Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at a cost of
 about twenty dollars per ton. The estimate of
 the quantity of coal on this property is twenty-
 five millions of tons to the square mile. This
 coal was delivered to the Chesapeake and Ohio
 Canal, and New York at \$4 per ton. The value
 of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has been
 well established by thorough proofs, both for
 common fuel purposes, and for making iron
 and steel. The canal is supplied exclusively
 with it on their outward voyage. The Howland
 and Aspinwall line use none other, and an
 agent of the British West India mail steamer is

small portion of any plant or fruit. Acetic acid,
 or vinegar, is one of the most abundant and com-
 mon of this class of compounds. The fermenta-
 tion of many vegetable juices produces this acid,
 and it is formed during the germination of seeds.
 In union with any of the salifiable bases forms a
 class of salts called "acetates." Tartaric acid is
 found in the grape, tamarind, mulberry, and
 sorrel, and is formed for commercial purposes
 from the sediment, or tartar, deposited from wine
 after it is decanted from the lees. Tartaric acid
 is formed by a union of this acid with potash,
 and is called in chemical language, "bitar-
 trate of potash." Acetic and tartaric acids, both
 composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, though
 in different proportions. Citric acid is found
 most abundant in lemons, and imparts to them
 their sourness, though it also exists in many
 of our common garden fruits. Its chemical
 composition is the same as that of tartaric acid,
 with the exception of one atom less of oxygen.
 Malic acid is produced abundantly in many kinds
 of unripe fruit, and forms with lime, soda, and
 potash, a class of salts called "malates." Its
 composition is identical with that of citric acid,
 though its nature is quite different. Oxalic acid
 is composed of oxygen and carbon, and differs
 from other vegetable acids in containing no hy-
 drogen. It is sold in drug stores in the form of
 crystals, and is found in many vegetables. It
 exists in several species of soursop imparting to
 them their acidity; and is also found in the
 leaves and roots of rhubarb. It forms salts with
 various bases called "oxalates." The reason
 why we are not poisoned by eating these vegeta-
 bles in which this acid is found, is, because
 the quantity of acid in them is so small.

Vegetable acids, like the other proximate prin-
 ciples of plants, are formed in the living vegeta-
 ble, and the elements drawn from the soil and
 atmosphere. Nature is thus continually elabo-
 rating in the vegetable system, those compounds
 which plants require; and these are such as
 can only be formed by a power inherent in vege-
 tables.
 Greenport, N. Y. [American Agriculturist.]

VALUE OF CORNSTALKS AS FODDER.
 The question is often asked, if cornstalks are
 of much value as fodder. We answer, without
 fear of contradiction, that if well saved, and prop-
 erly used, they are fully equal to the same weight
 of hay.

Last year we fed three yoke of oxen on corn-
 stalks, with the addition of no more feed than
 we should have used with the best English hay.
 Our mode of preparing them was as follows:
 The stalks were cut with the ordinary cylind-
 rical machine in pieces of half an inch in length,
 and placed in a hogshed; three gallons of boil-
 ing water, containing one half of salt, were poured
 upon them, and the top of the stack covered with
 a blanket. The steam arising from the hot wa-
 ter, swelled and softened the cornstalks to their
 original size, and when cold, a little ground feed
 was thrown upon them, and thus fed the cattle.

The oxen worked hard all winter, each yoke
 bringing three loads per day, of more than a ton
 each, from a distance of three miles, and in the
 spring they were as well conditioned as in the fall.

When corn is raised to be pulled while green
 for boiling, the stalks will contain much more
 saccharine matter than when suffered to ripen.
 The stalks should be cut in pieces of half an inch
 in length, and placed in a hogshed; three gallons
 of boiling water, containing one half of salt, were
 poured upon them, and the top of the stack covered
 with a blanket. The steam arising from the hot wa-
 ter, swelled and softened the cornstalks to their
 original size, and when cold, a little ground feed
 was thrown upon them, and thus fed the cattle.

WIRE FENCES.
 Messrs. Editors.—A writer who signs him-
 self S. W., in your July number, desires infor-
 mation on the subject of making wire fences.
 I will give what information I am able, and from
 my own experience. I have made, during the
 last year, about 1000 feet of wire fence on my
 premises; about 700 feet of which I put up
 in the following manner:
 The posts were of white oak, and butternut,
 and were set in the ground at the distance of
 about 10 feet apart. The wire was of No. 10,
 and was twisted round the posts. The wire was
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